

kept somewhat to the right of B and the sods should be removed in strips running in the same direction as the length of the table rather than across, as this will save considerable moving and also increase the speed.

Place the gauge on the table in front of C, the sods are delivered to B, who places them, bottom side up, on the table in front of C, who places the gauge over the sod and pushes it across to table to A, who moves it up against the cross board. A, who is equipped with a turf knife or an old scythe blade, pulls the knife toward him across the metal top of the gauge, thus cutting off everything over one and one-half inches in thickness. This gives turfs of a uniform thickness with almost mathematical precision. D removes the gauge and returns it to C and then takes the trimmed turf from the table and places it in a pile or otherwise disposes of it. This operation is

continued until all the turf is trimmed. After carrying out this operation a few times the men will become expert and will work very rapidly.

The green has already been prepared to receive the new turf, and arrangements should be made to deliver the turf to the new green so that it may be laid at once, thus avoiding any possibility of drying out.

The new green should be laid off with a plumb-line in the same manner as the one which was cut. Place the turf accurately up to the plumb-line along its entire length across the green, allowing a space of one-quarter inch between each turf and thus turf the entire green. As the turfs are all of one size no matching is required, and it is only necessary to bear in mind the importance of leaving a space between the turfs on all sides.

Beat the turf lightly with a turf-beater, and roll with a two or three hundred pound roller. Cover the surface with a finely sifted compost and seed lightly. Work the compost into the turf and cracks by dragging the surface with a cocoa doormat. Roll once more rather lightly and water. Allow the turf to remain in this state two or three weeks and then roll and cut regularly.

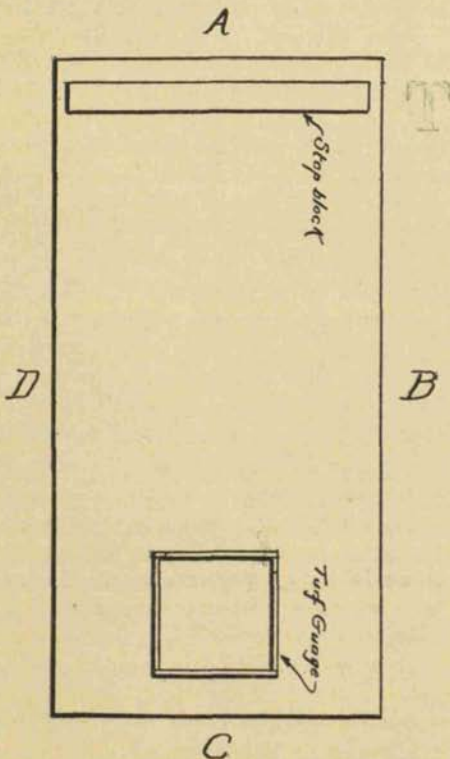


FIGURE 3 — Plan of Table

## Greenkeeping Notes for the Summer Months

By LEONARD MACOMBER

**D**URING June, July and August putting greens should be very closely watched, systematically fed, and nursed through any severe weather. Grass suffers more from the heat than anything else, except possibly overwatering artificially, and during the Summer months most courses are hard hit by excessive wear. If turf is helped along at the right moment and in the right way, good putting greens can be maintained right through the season.

Just before the hot weather is ex-



pected, give the greens a light dressing of prepared compost or humus and rub it into the existing turf with birch brooms or the backs of rakes. Weed them every Monday morning and thicken up any weak places with seed and compost mixed together.

When the greens begin to show signs of wear and tear or an unhealthy color, give them a "dusting" of compost or humus mixed with about 25 to 50 pounds per green of 400 square yards of a complete artificial fertilizer and water in. From two to four barrow loads of compost is usually the right quantity per green. This may be necessary the first of July and then another feeding advisable the first of August.

It is much better during the dry season to apply several light dressings than one heavy one.

About the first of August or the latter part of July, all greens should be raked before cutting so as to lift the stems of any crab grass or September grass when it is young and tender within reach of the mowing machine. If the plants are not allowed to ripen and go to seed, they cannot reproduce themselves as they are an annual. Sometimes crab grass establishes itself so quickly that it is necessary to remove the plants by hand or slash the crowns with a sharp knife.

Always the best thing to remember is to keep the greens healthy with a thick strong mat of turf; and the weeds will not have room to assert themselves.

Most always weeds appear when turf has suffered from wear, heat, and gotten into a semi-comatose condition.

During dry weather, water greens about twice a week and soak them thoroughly right down to the sub-soil, so that when the surface soil dries off, the roots of the grasses go down deep in search of moisture. Water six greens an evening on an eighteen-hole course.

Divide the workmen into groups and give each group a certain number of greens to take care of, offering a cash prize at the end of the season for the set of greens in the best condition right

through the season. When the work on the course is slack, always turn to the compost heap and prepare further supplies for future use. Dig out any peat or leaf-mould deposits and sweeten with lime. Make stable manure composts, adding sand if the soil is of a heavy nature.

Order your Fall seed and fertilizer requirements early, and plan to give the whole course a good renovation the last of August or the first of September, as this is the best time of the year. It is also the most satisfactory season to sow down new ground.

Remember to watch the greens and nurse them along at the right moment in the right way. Never sand or lime the greens during hot, dry weather. Apply sand in already mixed and sweetened composts.

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## The Lido Links at Long Beach

By PETER W. LEES

THE construction of new golf links all over the country goes on apace, but, up to the present time, the building of the Lido Links at Long Beach is perhaps the most ambitious and most difficult work yet undertaken.

Imagine one hundred and thirty acres or so of marsh land, and the greater part of the same an inlet of the sea, where good fishing, etc., could always be had, turned into a stretch of hills and valleys, over which there is today a fine, close carpet of turf! It seems like a fairy-tale, to say the least; but, nevertheless, it is true.

Where two years ago the fisherman, the wild duck and flower held sway, there is today a fine carpet of close turf on which it will be possible to play in a few weeks' time.

It may be asked how we were able to get such good results all at once, as never before had there been anything attempted in this form of golf course construction, and one would naturally